

The Transcript.

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at five o'clock.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning.

BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
FROM
TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

"I know not what record of sin awaits me to the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."
—John A. Andrew.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Through being a member of the ASSOCIATED PRESS THE TRANSCRIPT has the exclusive facilities for this locality of the greatest American and foreign news gatharers.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received by THE TRANSCRIPT UP TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

Entered at the Post Office, North Adams, Mass., as second class mail matter.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."
From the Seal of North Adams.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 6, 1896

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART
of New Jersey.

For Governor,
ROGER WOLCOTT
For Lieutenant-Governor,

KINTHROP MURRAY CRANE.

For Member of Congress,
ASHLEY B. WRIGHT.

For Councilor,
CHARLES TOKNE.

For Senator,
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE.

For Representatives,
C. Q. RICHMOND.
JOHN E. MAGENIS.

THE INFAMOUS PLATFORM.

William J. Bryan has said, "If elected I shall, to the best of my ability, carry out the politics set forth in the Chicago platform."

The politics set forth in the Chicago platform include:

The debasement of the currency, which will rob creditors of part of their just dues, rob the laboring man of a portion of the fruits of his honest toil, and bring reproach upon the good name of the nation.

The restriction of the right of private contract.

The packing of the supreme court as disreputable ward politicians might pack a caucus, in order to obtain decisions contrary to the laws and the spirit of the constitution.

The abrogation of the power of the federal courts to enforce their decrees.

The abrogation of the power of the federal government to protect its property and to maintain a Republican form of government within state lines.

This platform of repudiation and destruction constitutes an assault upon principles which loyal Americans hold dear, and which have not been so defiantly flouted since secession raised its head at Charleston and Richmond. It is an infamous concoction partly of deluded and partly of vicious men. No amount of charity can make it different.

NON-PARTISAN MOVEMENT.

[From The Pittsfield Eagle.]

The movement for the naming of a citizen's ticket this fall, which was made public through the papers Saturday, is one in which Pittsfield will take a deep interest, and citizens generally will turn to this movement with a hope that it will put our municipal government on a different footing. Our first city government was of a very high order and the very best men gave their services to the work of starting the wheels right. But since that time, the standard has been lowered, and without meaning to disparage the good men who have held office, it is only stating the fact that the city's interests have been allowed to suffer. The citizens have felt it not only in the increased taxes, but in the records, we had almost said the disgraceful records, made at the city hall. There have been bickerings and rows over petty things, there has been a narrowness of vision, there has been a selfish working for personal ends and there has been a lack of that sound judgment and good sense which should characterize the conduct of such a city as this. It is unnecessary to analyze the reasons of this, for they are well known, it is only necessary to plainly state the fact and to ask: "What is the remedy?"

Although for many years a firm believer in the double board system, we are almost persuaded to agree with Mayor Hawkins on the radical changes which he suggests in our charter. The experience of the past few years has almost convinced us that a concentration of power, better than that under such a system, is desirable. But that is a matter which will be discussed later. The matter at issue now, is that of a non-partisan ticket at the coming city election, and everything depends upon the manner in which the movement is managed. We believe that the leaders of both parties are interested in good government, and would gladly join in such a movement as this. Our advice to the men interested in the non-partisan plan is to invite the co-operation of both the Republican and Democratic leaders and workers, and if possible to enlist their aid in making up a non-partisan ticket containing only the names of good men. If this can be done and the thing can be made general, its success is assured. If the regular party organizations are ignored, its success is a matter of doubt.

If you were an assessor and had walked the soles off the bottom of your shoes and had worn great agonizing holes in your constitutional desire for continued rest, and finally in exhaustion had hired a team to visit the remote sections of your district in pursuance of duty at an expense of \$3 and could not be reimbursed after presenting a bill for the same, wouldn't you resign? Supposing the chairman of the board of assessors for his greater services wanted a bigger slice of your princely salary of \$300 than you felt like giving him in view of the increased coal and gas bills of the approaching winter months wouldn't you resign? And lastly, supposing you felt and had said that "the Lord Almighty even would kick on what ever an assessor did however hard he tried to be fair," wouldn't you get out of that office just as quickly as you knew how?

By the article from the Pittsfield Eagle printed elsewhere in this paper, it will be judged that non-partisan city government is a pretty good thing, and the general experience of partisan government in small cities is sorry enough.

The people of Massachusetts are thoroughly disgusted with George Fred Williams. He is not only a flipper-flopper but he is a notoriety hunter.

The Democratic representative situation remains in status quo, that is to say, it is mixed.

Click, click! there's a thread of love weaving in.

Click, click! another of wrong and sin; What a checkered thing will this life be When we see it unrolled in eternity!

Time, with a face like mystery, And hands as busy as hands can be, Sits at the loom with its warp outspread, To catch in its meshes each glancing thread.

When shall this wonderful web be done? In a thousand years, perhaps, or one? Or tomorrow. Who knoweth? Not you or I, But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly.

Ah, sad-eyed weaver, the years are slow; But each one is nearer the end I know; And some day the last thread will be woven in: God grant it be love instead of sin.

Are we spinners of wool for this life web, say? Do we furnish the weaver a thread each day?

It were better then, oh, my friend to spin A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.

—SELECTED.

THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

Nelson said it was a conquest, not a mere victory.

Eleven out of 13 French ships of the line had been destroyed or destroyed and two of the four frigates. It was not a victory; it was a conquest. So wrote Nelson regarding it. It is unnecessary here to speak of the titles and rewards which were showered on the victor. It is of more real interest to consider the true significance of the victory, the sense in which it could be said to be a conquest. In England we have too much accustomed ourselves to look on it merely as the most brilliant of sea fights, and in France it has been spoken of as a severe defeat, but one which cannot cloud the splendor of the battle of the Pyramids. None the less, it was the conquest of Egypt; it was the isolation and virtual imprisonment of the French army.

Bonaparte understood this from the first, and after a vain and hopeless campaign in Syria—hopeless against the power which commanded the communications by sea—he made an ignominious flight, leaving Kleber to get the army out of the mess in which he had put it. Nelson, too, understood it and wrote on Aug. 11: "The French army is in a scrape. They are up the Nile without supplies. The inhabitants will allow nothing to pass by land, nor H. N. by water. Their army is starving with the flux, and not 1,000 men will ever return to Europe." And some months later, March 29, 1799, he wrote: "The ambassador of Bonaparte has been intercepted by Troubridge on his way to Constantinople, and among other articles of his instructions is an offer to enter on terms for his quitting Egypt with his army. This offer is what I have long expected the glorious battle of the Nile would produce, but it was my determination from that moment never, if I could help it, to permit a single Frenchman to quit Egypt. To Egypt they went with their own consent, and there they shall remain while Nelson commands the detached squadron."

A letter from Kleber to the directory, written only a month after Bonaparte had deserted his post, reveals the hopelessness which was felt. "I know," he wrote, "all the importance of the possession of Egypt. I used to say in Europe that this country was for France the fulcrum by means of which she might move at will the commercial system of every quarter of the globe. But to do this effectively a powerful lever is required, and that lever is a navy. Ours has ceased to exist. Since that period everything has changed, and peace with the ports is, in my opinion, the only expedient."

—Cornhill Magazine.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Deeds are facts and are forever and ever. * * * In silver countries, labor is cheap and kept cheap by the silver dollar. For my part I do not want that kind of prosperity. I want a prosperity, which, by good wages to all, is shared by all. We want a broader life broadening every day for all our people.—THOMAS B. REED

SHREWD CANADIANS.

UNDER THE WILSON LAW THEY ARE KEEPING NEW ENGLAND POOR.

Come Across the Border to Compete With American Labor and Spoil the Farmer's Market For Produce—The Sectionalism of the Present Tariff.

To people who stay at home the perpetual struggle between the advocates of a protective tariff and a revenue tariff seems a mere quarrel on matters of theory. Those who travel, however, realize that there is very little theory to it, but an immense amount of the hardest, coldest and sometimes the cruellest fact imaginable.

A short time ago I was down east and saw how the present so-called Wilson tariff affected a number of prosperous New England communities. Wages in our New England states are about twice what they are in Canada. The result is tens of thousands of Canadians cross the border in the spring, work hard, live on the commonest fare and return to Canada in the autumn with a handsome amount of money accumulated here. The westerner who bewails the Chinaman working hard ten years here and then going home with \$600 in his pocket does not seem to know that five times as many British subjects from Canada do the same thing every year.

Worse than this, their wives and children at home in British America attend to the farms and smelted their produce to their best market—this country—and, escaping the customs duty, can undersell our home people. In the old days the tariff prevented their produce cutting too deeply into the pockets of our own farmers, but since the so-called Wilson bill went into effect they have had almost a monopoly of the markets in that section of our country. In potatoes, turnips, carrots, apples and other farm produce they have half ruined the farmers of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. It is easily seen how the Canadian farmers are enabled to destroy the markets of our own people, and how the farmers of New England are being crushed between two millions, with the British Canadian, by taking advantage of our tariff laws, is truly "spoiling the Egyptian."

If the whole country had been treated in this manner, I would not bring up the case, but all have not been dealt with alike. Many of the legislators who were responsible for the Wilson bill as it finally passed were southerners and Democrats, and when the tariff was to be levied on an article of food, the production of which affords an income to a small number of planters in South Carolina they were careful to put the duty on rice at a higher rate.

Taking all things into consideration, no more unjust legislation stands upon our statute books. In the first place, rice is a tropical product and reaches its best development in Siam, the French East Indies and southern China. There it is grown in enormous quantities and is sold at a cent a pound with great profit. It is sold brought to this country and sold at 8 cents a pound and would be invaluable to the poor—in fact, all—classes as an article of food. The culture of rice demands the lowest kind of labor. It is sown in mud and cultivated under water, and the laborer who attends to its growth must spend a large part of his time in water up to his knees under a hot, blazing sun.

The rice growers of the far east are about the lowest of the agricultural classes. It is not natural to grow rice in this country on account of the climate, because it means the degradation of the people employed on it. Nevertheless our present tariff law puts on it an almost prohibitory tariff in order that a handful of southern planters may add to their income by raising rice. The Wilson bill, which does this, is a heavy blow to tens of thousands of the industrial classes of the north and deliberately excepted a few hundred in a small district on the southern Atlantic coast, where the poorest negroes toil for the most meager livelihood.

Another illustration of the inconsistency of the present tariff is afforded in the case of tea, which was the chief export from my former consular district in China. Five years ago and before that time it sold on this country from 40 cents per pound upward. Then there came a fierce struggle in Asia for the control of the tea markets of the world. The British government ally assisted its planters in Assam, the East and Ceylon. Even the Dutch and French governments entered the field and are endeavoring to grow the fragrant leaf in their oriental territories. On account of this competition as well as on account of the fall in silver the price of tea dropped to less than half what it was. Further than this, the competition tempted and induced many merchants to utilize the cheapest refuse and even the sweepings of the tea-houses. The respectable merchants wanted our government to put a tax of 10, 15 or 30 cents per pound on all tea. This would shut out the tea sweepings, which are worth only a few cents a pound, and bring to us the best quality of tea. Besides an increase in revenue of at least \$100,000,000 a year. It would not have raised the cost of tea above the price at which it sold in 1890 and 1891. Had it been done the deficiency under the present administration would have been \$40,000,000 less than it is. How Mr. Wilson and his colleagues could have made such a glaring omission when they framed and passed their tariff "for revenue only" bill is as inconceivable as the omission of the words "gold coin" in the bond issue which cost us nearly \$20,000,000.

—EDWARD BENJOLE.

Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

The Buffalo Convention.

The Buffalo convention has done a great deal to show the sham Democracy of the Chicago movement.—Ulica Observer.

Vote For McKinley.

The endorsement of the Chicago platform and ticket by the Democratic organizations of New York and Connecticut and the identification of Theobald and Sargent as wolves in sheep's clothing make it more than ever necessary for the supporters of honest government and public decency to leave no stone unturned to make the defeat of the silver forces complete.—New Haven Register (Dem.).

The Wrong Sewall.

The Democrats are very proud of Mr. Sewall. He increased the Democratic vote 3,000 in the Maine elections Monday. The Republicans are very proud of Mr. Sewall's son. He spoke against his father, and the increase in the Republican majority was about 40,000. The trouble with Democrats must have been that they nominated the wrong Mr. Sewall.—From the People's Party (Atlanta) Paper, Published by Tom Watson.

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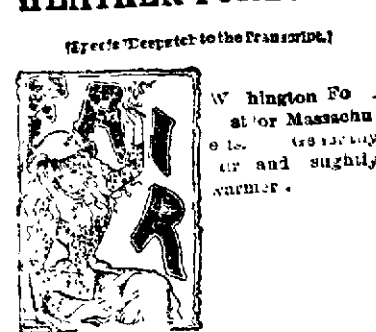
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WEATHER FORECAST.



POST OFFICE SERVICE

NORTH ADAMS MAIL.

MAILS ARRIVE.

New York City and Troy, N.Y., 7:30 a.m.; Boston, 8:00 a.m.; Worcester, 8:30 a.m.; Springfield, 9:00 a.m.; Hartford, 9:30 a.m.; New Haven, 10:00 a.m.; Albany, 10:30 a.m.; Syracuse, 11:00 a.m.; Philadelphia, 11:30 a.m.; Washington, 12:00 p.m.; St. Louis, 12:30 p.m.; Chicago, 1:00 p.m.; San Francisco, 1:30 p.m.; Portland, 2:00 p.m.; Seattle, 2:30 p.m.; Tacoma, 3:00 p.m.; Vancouver, 3:30 p.m.; Victoria, 4:00 p.m.; San Francisco, 4:30 p.m.; Portland, 5:00 p.m.; Seattle, 5:30 p.m.; Tacoma, 6:00 p.m.; Vancouver, 6:30 p.m.; Victoria, 7:00 p.m.

MAILS GO OUT.
New York City and Troy, N.Y., 7:30 a.m.; Boston, 8:00 a.m.; Worcester, 8:30 a.m.; Springfield, 9:00 a.m.; Hartford, 9:30 a.m.; New Haven, 10:00 a.m.; Albany, 10:30 a.m.; Syracuse, 11:00 a.m.; Philadelphia, 11:30 a.m.; Washington, 12:00 p.m.; St. Louis, 12:30 p.m.; Chicago, 1:00 p.m.; San Francisco, 1:30 p.m.; Portland, 2:00 p.m.; Seattle, 2:30 p.m.; Tacoma, 3:00 p.m.; Vancouver, 3:30 p.m.; Victoria, 4:00 p.m.; San Francisco, 4:30 p.m.; Portland, 5:00 p.m.; Seattle, 5:30 p.m.; Tacoma, 6:00 p.m.; Vancouver, 6:30 p.m.; Victoria, 7:00 p.m.

W. H. Gaylord.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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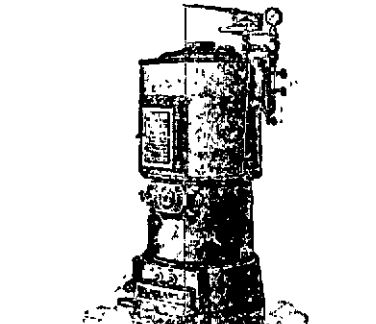
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WEEKLY

TRANSCRIPT

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A YEAR.

THE CZAR IN PARIS

Gorgeous and Magnificent Reception to the Autocrat of Russia.

FRENCH CAPITAL IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE

Paris, Oct. 6.—This city, the gay metropolis of the world, has been the scene of numerous grand and gorgeous fetes, but it has been many years since anything undertaken in Paris equaled in the slightest degree in magnitude the scale on which arrangements for the entertainment of the czar and czarina were completed. The decorations throughout the city are superb and defy description, and money has been lavishly expended in every direction to make the visit of the imperial couple to the French capital one long to be remembered, even by rulers who are accustomed to displays of pomp and splendor at every move in their careers. During their stay in Paris the czar and czarina will use specially made carriages, while five caissons have been built for the use of the imperial suite. The coachmen wear long blue coats with gold buttons, red waistcoats, powdered wigs, and high hats. The berlin is a magnificent affair, dark blue in color, lighted with red scroll work and brass mountings, and with large silver lamps at each corner. Three gorgeously attired footmen occupy the back of this carriage. President Faure had an especially gorgeous turnout built for his use, and the sixty horses which will be used by the czar and czarina and the president were specially trained and exercised in the streets through which they are to pass.

A Million Strangers in the City. It is estimated that there are fully a million strangers in the city. The crowds are remarkably orderly and the police have little work to do beyond keeping country people out of danger. To-day is a general holiday in honor of the visit of the czar. All the shops and offices and the bourse and banks are closed. Even at the postoffice the day is a partial holiday, only two deliveries of mail being made during the day.

Georgian Decorations. Enormous prices were paid for windows and balconies from which to witness the state entry of the imperial couple into Paris. The entire route was lined with troops. From the station in Paris where the czar and czarina alighted all along the route the decorations are magnificent. There are Russian and French flags numerous on flagstaffs, among the trees and the latter, being already bare of leaves, are thickly covered with paper flowers representing peach, almond and other blossoms, thus giving the Bois de Boulogne and other such spots the aspect of spring. On the Place de l'Etoile there is an elaborate array of flags and flowers, and all along the Champs Elysees are columns forty feet high painted to imitate stone. On the summit of each of these columns is a two-headed Russian imperial eagle six feet in height, supporting the imperial crown. The terrace of the Tuileries gardens is brilliant with flags and statues, and on the square of the Hotel de Ville is a double colonnade decorated with paper flowers. A pavilion in Muscovite style has been erected in front of the Trocadero, from which the czar and czarina will be invited to view the illumination of the gardens on both sides of the river and the fireworks. There will be also on the Eiffel tower, between the first and second platforms, a gigantic St. George in armor mounted by a Russian eagle of electric light.

Dine at the Russian Embassy. The imperial couple have planned to remain five days in France and the programme as arranged is as follows: To-day they will dine at the Russian Embassy and visit the Russian church. Tomorrow the czar and czarina will attend a dinner at the Elysee, for which 200 invitations have been issued by President Faure to the presidents of the two chambers, the members of the diplomatic corps, the ministers, the commanders of the army corps and to the representatives of the great bodies of the state. After this dinner there will be a reception for which 200 additional invitations have been issued. After this reception the imperial party will attend a gala performance at the opera. The city will be brilliantly illuminated and there will be a Venetian fête on the river Seine.

Lighting the Programme for To-morrow. To-morrow the imperial visitors will visit the principal places of interest, and at 2:30 p.m. they will lay the first stone of the bridge, to be called the Pont Alexander III., which will serve for the exhibition of 1900. The occasion will be marked by grand assembling of delegates from all the municipal and commercial bodies throughout France. Later the czar and czarina will pay a visit to the mint, where a medal commemorative of their visit will be struck. They will also visit the Academie Francaise and the Hotel de Ville, and in the evening will give a dinner at the Russian embassy. At 9:30 p.m. they will attend a performance at the Theatre Francaise.

To Witness a Grand Review of Troops. On Thursday morning they will visit the Louvre and will breakfast at the Russian embassy. They will then leave for Versailles, will visit the Sevres porcelain factory, will dine at the Palace of Versailles and will attend a grand fête in the gardens of that place. In the evening they will leave by train for Chalons, and on Friday will witness an imposing review of troops numbering about 70,000 men.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard the czar during his stay in France. He will be constantly surrounded by Russian and French detachments. Foreigners arriving at any of the places to be visited by the czar have for some time past been required to establish their identity, and many suspects pointed out by the Russian police have been secretly expelled from France, and special detachments of police have been stationed at all ports where nihilists and others were likely to land. In addition, the commission of public safety of Paris has organized a special service to supervise

all the districts which the imperial guests will pass through, and their train will be under the charge of a score of the best detectives in France. More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since any sovereign, excepting the late shah of Persia, has entered Paris in an official capacity. Nearly thirty years ago Alexander II., grandfather of the present czar, and the then king of Prussia attended the exhibition of 1875.

CHERBOURG DISAPPOINTED.

The Rainy Weather Prevented the Czar and Czarina Appearing in Public.

Cherbourg, Oct. 6.—The czar and czarina, who arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and left for Paris late last evening, greatly disappointed the people of Cherbourg by not showing themselves to the populace, owing to the rainy weather, although the city had been profusely decorated in honor of the advent. Much admiration is felt for the czar's conduct in remaining upon the deck of the imperial yacht in the face of the severe storm, although sea sickness and the eyes of the heary sea enough, in the eyes of a landsman, to threaten destruction at every lurch. The Polar Star's course as she came up the harbor under the escort of the French fleet was a triumphal progress. The enthusiasm of the multitude upon the quays broke out time and again in tumultuous cheers which almost drowned the deep-throated voices of the cannon. When the czarina stepped ashore President Faure kissed her hand, and she shook hands with the czar. He then escorted the imperial couple through the driving rain to the apartments which had been prepared for them, where a banquet was served. Without traversing the principal streets of the town the imperial party and President Faure and his suite then started on the journey to Paris.

SHELTER ON FLORIDA COAST.

Several Houses of Refuge Established Years Ago Now Ordered Discontinued.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Secretary Carlisle has ordered the discontinuance of those houses of refuge on the eastern coast of Florida: viz: Chester Shoals, Litch Creek, Orange Grove. These houses of refuge, ten in number, were established years ago on that coast, when along its entire length of 250 miles there were not more than seventy-five inhabitants; now there are 10,000 from the last report of the district superintendent. Six of these houses are still in operation. The houses of refuge are simple dwellings, not unlike those common in the south, with a capacity sufficient for the residence of a family, and for the temporary shelter of as many as are likely to need it. The distance between them average twenty-six miles, and at each mile along the coast are placed guide posts indicating the distance and direction to the nearest station. The houses are supplied with beds and provisions sufficient to succor twenty-five persons for ten days.

Maria Barberi's New Trial.

New York, Oct. 6.—The second trial of Maria Barberi for the murder of Domenico Cataldo, her faithless lover, will be begun on October 13. Maria Barberi, it will be remembered, was convicted before Recorder Goff and sentenced to death in the electric chair. She was taken to Sing Sing prison, where she was confined until her conviction was reversed and a new trial ordered by the court of appeals. Her case attracted much attention and numerous prominent people enlisted themselves in her behalf, much of the sympathy being extended on account of her extreme ignorance.

Kearney and Haines Now on the Ocean.

Rotterdam, Oct. 6.—Notwithstanding the secrecy observed by the police regarding the disposition that has been made of the alleged dynamite men Kearney and Haines, the conjecture made by the press that they had been deported on a steamer, turns out to have been correct. It was learned to-day that the two men embarked on the steamer Werendam a few minutes before she sailed hence for New York, and that they were escorted aboard the vessel by policemen who saw to it that they left the country. Both Kearney and Haines are traveling under aliases.

Accident at a Barn Raising.

Woonsocket, R. I., Oct. 6.—While a barn was being raised on the farm of Daniel Wile, near West Canaan, O., yesterday, the framework broke, letting a heavy mass of oak timber fall upon twenty men engaged in the work. All of them received injuries, six having limbs broken. Cyrus Ewing, who had his jaw broken and Henry Snell, who had all of the ribs of his left side broken, will probably die. The accident was witnessed by 300 persons, who had gathered to assist in the barn raising.

Crushed into an Engine.

Hartford, Pa., Oct. 6.—While an engine stood on the frog at Lumber Yard on the Lehigh Valley railroad yesterday some passenger cars crashed into it, crushing in the end of the smoking car and damaging the engine. Theodore Heiser, a brakeman, was thrown out of a car and sustained a crushed leg and body. The passengers were severely shaken up, and several more or less injured.

Declines a Democratic Nomination.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Judge Brown has declined the nomination of the democratic judicial convention for the second judicial district for the office of justice of the supreme court, to succeed himself. He says he finds it impossible to accept the nomination at the approaching election. He says he will cast his vote for the candidates of the republican party, as he cannot support the candidates nominated at the Chicago convention, nor give adherence to the political principle set forth in the platform adopted by that body.

Anxiety for the Steamer Hope.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 6.—Much anxiety is felt here regarding the Peary expedition steamer Hope, which is now considerably overdue from Sydney, C. B., where she loaded coal for this port after landing the members of the expedition. The uneasiness is all the greater because just two years ago the steamer Falcon, Capt. Harry Bartlett, a brother of the Hope commander, foundered with all hands, while returning here from Philadelphia with a similar cargo.

IN GREAT DISTRESS

Florida Storm Victims Are Now Threatened with Starvation.

LATE REPORTS ADD TO THE MISERY

Loss of Life and Destruction of Property in Remote Sections Also Greater Than Was First Believed.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 6.—Every report in regard to the storm increases the despair and the gloom of the property loss. The condition of the people in the storm district is appalling and there is urgent need of aid to prevent starvation. Advice from Baker says: "While the suffering in Baker county is great from the effects of the storm, the damage is also very great. It is estimated that the total loss aggregates some \$250,000. Some say the loss will reach fully \$300,000. This does not include the loss of cattle, which cannot be estimated until spring. Baker county being a large cattle-raising section. In consequence of the above losses the county commissioners have issued an appeal for aid. Advice from remote points are now arriving and tell the same story of death and destruction. A special from Oldtown, Lafayette county, says: The storm last Tuesday was the worst ever seen in this section. Every dwelling in the neighborhood was blown down, also barns, stables and all the fencing around the fields. The crew of the steamer C. D. Owens are to leave to-night on their home voyage to Bradford. They report the steamer wrecked in the lower part of the river, and that the steamer Belle of Suwanee is also wrecked near the mouth. The wreck of these two steamers will be a great misfortune to the people on the river, and leaves this entire section without any transportation whatever."

MILLS STARTING UP.

Work for a Large Number of Operatives in New England.

Riddeford, Me., Oct. 6.—The York mills have resumed operations on full time after a shut down of four months. All departments except the gingham weaving started with nearly the full number of operatives. No announcement has been made as to wages, but it is thought the cut down ordered at the time the mills shut down in May last will be found to be still in force. The mills employ a large number of operatives.

4,000 Operatives Benefitted.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 6.—The Everett mills have started up in all departments after a shut down of more than two months. The running time for the present will be forty hours per week. At the Arlington mills an increased number of operatives were put at work yesterday. It is expected that all the departments of this mill will be running in full by the end of the week. These changes affect more than 4,000 operatives.

McKINLEY'S CALLERS.

Only Four Delegations Scheduled at Canton To-day.

Canton, O., Oct. 6.—Only four delegations—citizens of Wayne county, Ind.; republicans of Syracuse and central New York, lumber dealers of Buffalo, and republican clubs of Lenawee, Mich.—are scheduled to-day to call on Maj. McKinley, and he is therefore expected another comparatively easy day. Maj. McKinley had an unexpected call last evening from several hundred of the first voters of Canton. They came with torches and bands, and Major McKinley made a brief address.

TEMPLE CUP SERIES.

Orioles Capture Three Straight Games and Victory Is Almost Assured.

Baltimore, Oct. 6.—The chances for the Temple cup resting in Baltimore this winter were bright. The third game of the series with the Cleveland team, and the last one to be played in Baltimore, went to the home team by the score of 6 to 2. The champions need but one more game to capture the elusive flag. Unless the Spiders put up a better article of ball on their home grounds than they have presented here, the Orioles are likely to make it four straight. Not that the westerners have not played good, fast ball, but because the eastern boys are at their best, and for the first time in a Temple cup series have been able to give their opponents pitching of the very highest class, while Young and Cuyper have both been out of condition. The teams will continue the series in Cleveland to-morrow, Friday and Saturday, provided, of course, the Orioles do not win and thus end the contest. Should a seventh game be necessary to decide the winner, it will most likely be played in Pittsburgh. Capt. Tebeau has not yet recovered from the wrench he gave his back during Friday's game, but he is improving. The prices of admission yesterday were reduced to the figures which prevailed during the championship season, and 4,241 persons paid entrance fees.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

The Philadelphians Win a Decided Victory over the Australians in the Final Game.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—The cricketers of Philadelphia won a great and merited victory over the Australians by defeating them yesterday afternoon in an inning and sixty runs in the concluding day's play of the third and last match of the series. In their first inning the Australians made 121 runs. The Philadelphians then went in and scored 283 runs, and the Australians were retired in their second inning for a total of but 101. The result of the last match reflects credit upon the pluck and skill of the home players, as in the first two matches they seemed badly outclassed by the antipodeans. The first two matches went to the credit of the visitors by a margin of 123 runs in the first game in two innings and 71 runs in the second. By these two defeats the Philadelphians learned a good lesson and by hard practice completely reversed their form in the match just closed. On the other hand the visitors played very below the form they showed in the first two matches and were as completely outclassed by the Philadelphians as they had been previously superior to them. The Australians left last night for Chicago where they play the Wanderers club of that city.

TURKS FRIGHTENED

Armenian Massacres Not Likely to Be Renewed at Present.

HOTHEDS CALMED BY THE POWERS

The German Ambassador Says the Demands of the Armenians Are Unjustifiable—Turks Wrong Only in Their Manner of Crushing the Rebels.

Berlin, Oct. 6.—The Lokai Anzeiger publishes an interview with Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German ambassador to Turkey, annex the situation in that country. The ambassador says he does not think that the recent horrors will be soon renewed. The Turks have been somewhat frightened by their own acts, and the decided attitude of the powers has calmed the hotheds. Continuing, Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch declares that the demands of the Armenians are unjustifiable and impracticable. The Turks were only wrong in their manner of crushing the rebellion—that is, in not distinguishing the innocent from the guilty. Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch concludes by declaring that he has strongly warned the sultan that such a state of affairs as he set forth in the interview cannot continue, and that he must be careful to strike only those who are plotting against him.

Harcourt on What England Should Do.

London, Oct. 6.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the leader of the opposition in the house of commons, last night attended an anti-sultan meeting at Ebb Vale, Monmouthshire. A resolution was submitted and adopted calling upon the government to do everything possible to protect the Armenians. In supporting the resolution Sir William said he rejoiced at the anti-sultan outburst in England. Experience, he added, had proved that the policy of Great Britain in defending the integrity of Turkey and preventing the intervention of Russia had failed. Great Britain ought in the future to co-operate with Russia in the east, treating her as an Asiatic neighbor and not as an enemy. The first step in this direction ought to be a formal renunciation of the Cyprus convention, by which, in return for support of the Turkey, the latter ceded the island of Cyprus to Great Britain. Sir William declared that he was profoundly convinced that it was utterly impossible for Great Britain to effectually operate alone against Turkey. He did not admire Great Britain's "splendid isolation," which, he said, resulted from humiliating impotence. He preferred to cultivate the friendship of other powers in a cordial, neighborly spirit.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Record for 1896 Now Promises to Be Unusually Light.

New York, Oct. 6.—To-day's Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says: "The fire loss of the United States and Canada during the month of September amounted to \$8,200,000. This is a comparatively modest sum, and the record of 1896 to date shows a total which is about \$6,000,000 less than the figures for the same period of 1895. During September there were 135 fires of a greater destructiveness than \$10,000 each. Altogether, the outlook for a low record for the entire year is very promising. It is evident that nothing but a conflagration between now and January 1, 1897, can prevent the aggregate from showing a gratifyingly light figure."

Responsibility of Hypnotists.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 6.—Judge Fouts of Atlanta has rendered a decision holding that the hypnotist is directly responsible for the acts of his subjects. During a performance at a local theatre a hypnotic subject imagined he was a monkey. He grabbed a hat off a man in the audience and bit off a piece of it. The professor and his business manager declined to make good the cost of the hat, and the hypnotist was prosecuted before Judge Fouts upon a charge of malicious mischief. The judge sustained the charge, and bound the hypnotist over to a higher court.

Efforts to Defeat Palmer for the Senate.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 6.—Chairman Taubeneck of the people's party state committee has received the resignations of the candidates of the party for congress and legislature in the territory comprising the 18th, 19th and 20th districts. The democratic candidates for the same offices in that territory will hand in their resignations. Both parties will then get together and nominate a fusion ticket. By these means the populists hope to secure a fusion man as a successor to senator John M. Palmer in the United States senate.

The Leadville Strike.

Leadville, Col., Oct. 6.—Gen. Brooks and his officers have practically decided to make provisions for defending the endangered mines by placing a cannon on Carbonate Hill, which commands most of them. The next object of attack, if further attack is made, is pretty well understood to be the great pump plant of the Maid of Erin mine, which drains the Mahala, Rammer and Marian mines, which are now resuming work.

May Aid Breckinridge's Candidacy.

Louisville, Oct. 6.—Judge George Denny of Lexington has issued an address withdrawing from the Seventh district congressional contest because the republicans had decided not to name a regular candidate. It is believed that most of the republicans will on account of Denny's withdrawal vote for W. C. F. Breckinridge, whose one opponent will be a free silver democrat.

Nihilist Meetings in London.

London, Oct. 6.—The Daily Mail asserts that the nihilists have held several excited meetings in London recently. "Some of the nihilists," says this paper, "were in favor of an attempt upon the czar's life, but a majority in favor of inaction carried the day, on the ground that England was the only country where an asylum was left for the extremists."

Statue of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Hartford, Oct. 6.—The Hartford Equal Rights club has appointed a committee to raise funds for the erection of a statue to Harriet Beecher Stowe, the gifted authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who died in June.

CHARTER ELECTIONS

Republicans Increase Their Vote Throughout Connecticut.

GAIN AT LEAST FIFTEEN TOWNS

Have Nearly Doubled the Number of Their Votes in 1893, When High Water Mark Was Supposed to Have Been Reached.

Hartford, Oct. 6.—Town elections were held in all the 168 towns in the state yesterday, with the exceptions of Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby and Naugatuck. The returns show that the republicans have made large gains over a year ago, when it was supposed high water mark had been reached, the republicans having nearly doubled their number of towns from 1893. In Hartford county in 1893 the towns stood: Republicans, 17; democrats, 4; divided, 7; returns show that the republicans have gained three towns and the democrats have lost one, five being divided. The license vote does not vary perceptibly. There is one notable change, Manchester turning from license to no license. Middlesex county complete shows twelve republican towns against eight last year. In nearly all cases the republican vote has been very largely increased while the democratic vote has fallen off. In two towns national democratic tickets were voted for. All the towns heard from in Windham county have gone republican. It is probable that the complete returns will show that the republicans have gained at least fifteen towns. School consolidation was defeated in East Hartford and Glastonbury and was carried by Simsbury. Torrington gave a republican majority of 500, a much larger vote than usual being polled. The democrats carried East Haven. It was republican last year.

CHRISTINA SNYDER'S WILL.

Decision of the Court in a Dispute Over a Provision Providing for the Husband.

Hartford, Oct. 6.—Justice Green, in the case of Warren against Snyder, which involves the construction of the will of Christina Snyder, in which she gives her husband the income of her estate, free from any liabilities for his debts, and providing that he should educate Katie Glass Moyer, finds that the provision for the education of the girl requires a considerable portion of the income and takes away the character of absolute ownership of the income from the husband and without that quality creditors have no standing against any part of the income. The court also disapproves the position of the lower court in holding that a married woman cannot make a valid spendthrift trust for her husband.

BRYAN IN THE SOUTH.

Big Crowds Listen to the Nominee at Different Points on His Journey.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Great crowds greeted William J. Bryan on his trip across the state to this city, and he delivered several speeches. He was the recipient of a big demonstration upon his arrival here last night, and made an address. He was accompanied by Senators Harris and Bate. Although slightly fatigued by his journey, Mr. Bryan is bearing up well under his arduous campaign work.

Senator Hill's Position.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Elliot Danforth, chairman of the democratic state committee, who was here yesterday on legal business before the surrogate's court, was asked by a reporter concerning his visit to Senator Hill at Albany and as to what stand Senator Hill would take in this campaign. He received the following reply: "I believe Senator Hill will support the democratic ticket and is anxious for its success. At the proper time and in his own way I believe he will so declare."

Gen. and Mrs. Harrison Enroute Home.

New York, Oct. 6.—Gen. and Mrs. Harrison left last evening enroute for home. The ex-president delivered a campaign speech in Richmond last night, and to-day he will deliver addresses in Charleston and Wheeling. It is stated that he will make several speeches in his own state, and may deliver a speech in Ohio in connection with a visit he will shortly make to Cincinnati on law business.

Repairing Storm Damage to White House.

Washington, Oct. 6.—By the time the president returns, the flag on the white house can fly over the executive mansion again. A new staff to replace the one carried away by the hurricane has been erected. The staff dislodged by the storm last Tuesday night has not yet been recovered, and it is now thought that it was either purchased as a relic or ignorantly chopped up for kindling wood by the funder.

New Lease of Life for a Murderer.

Trenton, Oct. 6.—The court of errors, in a decision just handed down, holds that a writ of error in capital cases is a writ of right and not a writ of grace. This decision gives a new lease of life to Henry Kohl, whose case will be argued before the court of errors in November, and final decision will probably be deferred until next spring.

Miss Anna Eliot Ticknor Dead.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 6.—Anna Eliot Ticknor, daughter of the late George and Anna Ticknor of Boston, died at her summer home here yesterday. She was 70 years old and had never been married. Her father was the well-known author and Harvard professor, who died in 1871. The body will be taken to Boston to-day for burial.

Nominated for Congress.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 6.—The Seventh congressional district republican convention unanimously renominated Thomas McEwan, jr., for congress.

Deserted Brewery Destroyed by Fire.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 6.—The old deserted brewery, situated at the foot of the bluff at Guttenberg, and two adjoining houses were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$100,000.

Cuban Rebel Leader Shot.

Havana, Oct. 6.—The rebel leader Nestor Sanchez has been shot at Holguin for the crime of harboring another insurgent leader, Antonio Hernandez Alvarez, has been sentenced to death by a court-martial at Matanzas.

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